## THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1895

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. iess Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms..... A 86 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. ecribe with any of our numerous agents or send

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the billed States should put on an eight-page paper a NE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page aper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is smally double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in spaper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-punied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL can be found at the following places— ARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de

EW YORK-Güsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. and Baring st. CHICAGO—Palmer House, Anditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Pema ave. and F street.

The Indiana oil belt seems to be gold

One of the real reasons that trade is Improving is that the country knows that free trade was killed the first Tuesday in last November.

Why was so notable a soldier as Gen. Fred Kneffer, who was at Chickamauga, forgotten when the Chickamauga commission was made up?

The protection of American industries and the restoration of the American markets to the American producers is, after all, the leading issue before the country.

It is amusing to have such long-time advocates of the free coinage of silver by the United States alone as the irascible Senator Harris break into the press dispatches as a convert.

Those persons of inflamed imaginations who go about yawping about "enalayement to the money power of England" have reason to be thankful that the fool killer is off his beat these times.

Rye is high and potatoes are high; most agricultural products are altitudinous in price, in fact; but wheat is low, and the tiller of the soil who wants to put all his eggs in one basket réfuses to be comforted.

Democratic subscribers to the Chicago Times-Herald may feel a temporary dizziness at being switched off so suddenly on to the Republican track, but when they get used to the new arrangement they will be glad it came about.

The silence of Secretary Gresham upon the silver question should cause suspicion on the part of Vice President Stevenson that this member of the Cabinet may be an aspirant for the Democratic nomination on a free silver coin-

Mr. Bynum is spoken of in the dispatches as the "late statesman." This is not quite correct. He never was a statesman, but he was a trifle too late to get in out of the wet last fall. This incident in his history seems likely to repeat itself this spring.

In printing a Denver dispatch yesterday a large number of newspapers made the age for retiring officers in the United States army sixty-four instead of sixtytwo years. There are some excellent soldiers who are being placed on the retired list whom the country would not like to believe are two years older than they are.

The Philadelphia Inquirer assumes that the gossip to the effect that General Harrison refused to attend the convention of the Lincoln Leagues because he dld not desire to enter Governor McKinley's territory is true, when it is false. He assigned no such reason. If the Republicans in Ohlo needed General Harrison's assistance in a campaign he would probably go thither, and Governor Mc-Kinley would be the first to give him most cordial welcome.

It should be no difficult task to ascertain if the charges that the "big four," meaning the packers, are responsible for the high price of beef. The prices paid for cattle at Chicago are published every day. All that is necessary to make the comparison to prove or disprove the Chicago and other packers charge the Eastern jobbers for dressed beef. If the difference between the price of cattle and of dressed beef is very marked the packers are responsible. For years that difference has existed, consequently if it is not materially greater now than heretofore the packers are not responsible for the higher price. If the New York World and the loquacious Secretary of Agriculture would investigate the matter referred to they could tell who is the culprit. Perhaps there is more popularity in making charges.

Not long since the opposition in the House of Commons nagged the Cabinet Minister known as the President of the British Board of Trade about the importation of prison-made goods into Great Britain. When that official answered he said that he learned from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States that no steps had been taken by him to prevent the importation of such goods into the United States. Nevertheless, Section 24 of the Democratic tariff law prohibits the importation into the United States of all merchandise manufactured in whole or in part by convict labor, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe such regulations as shall be necessary for the enforcement of the prohibition. Mr. Carlisle seems not to have done this, and consequently the importation of brushes, buttons, etc., made by convict labor has largely increased. But, then, such goods are cheaper than these made in this country, and cheapness is the end of free trade.

vocate a general eight-hour work day to take effect Scpt. 1, 1897, and to establish a system of arbitration. The greatest stress is laid upon the cooperative feature. This is to be attained or attempted by postal savings banks for wage earners, whose deposits are to be loaned to establish industries which will give employment to the unemployed. It will keep in close touch with the existing co-operative colonies, of which thirty-five are already organized. This last scheme, if prudently managed, can be made useful, but the government will not establish postal savings banks to collect money to be intrusted to any private individuals or corporations to build factories. That is not a function of government. If it were, very few intelli-JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, gent wage earners would deposit their savings to be put into enterprises requiring the greatest skill and long experience to make them moderately successful. George W. Howard, who was Debs's most zealous lieutenant in the A. R. U., is the general secretary of this new organization with so far-reaching

### THE ANSWER OF STATISTICIANS.

A business man in this city has sent the Journal several questions regarding the stock of money, etc., which will be considered in the order in which they are given:

Has the output of the gold mines of the world increased or decreased within the past twenty-five years, or has the gold mined kept up with the world's increase of population and the world's business?

The foregoing question is answered by the estimates of Dr. Sootbeer, the highest authority, and those of the directors of the United States mints since 1873 as

tonows:		
	Annual aver- age output-	Annual aver-
Period.	gold.	silver.
	years\$15,750,164	\$27,205,424
1851-65, 13	years130,428,400	40,086,400
1866-80, 13	years118,217,310	79,887,606
1866-93, 28	years117,002,855	109,391,682
1886-93, 8	years124,039,162	163,944,250
1891-93,	years142,667,766	197,190,666
The e	stimated output of	gold during

1894 is \$182,330,010. The value of the gold mined in 1893 was \$158,388,923; in 1892. \$145,567,138, and in 1891, \$129,936,477-a total of \$616,222,548 during the past four years. The largest output of gold in any previous four years was in the height of the production in California and Australia, 1852, 1853 and 1854-\$565 .-575,000. Thus the output of the last four years is \$50,575,000 in excess of the largest production in any previous similar period. The statistics of the world's coinage of gold would indicate that quantities of that metal which have been used as ornaments or hoarded, particularly in India, China and the Orient generally, where it has not been used for a circulating medium, estimated by Dr. Sootbeer at \$600,000,000, has in some degree been restored to the commerce of the world. No longer ago than 1886 the world's gold coinage was but \$95,-000,000; in 1891 it was \$119,000,000; in 1892 it rose to \$172,000,000, and in 1893 to \$232,-000,000, or \$74,000,000 in excess of the output of the mines for that year. The aggregate output of gold during the twenty-four years ending with 1894 was \$2,826,928,000; for the thirty years ending with 1870, \$2,959,924,000; for the thirty years ending with 1840 it was only \$305,-

Does not the value of gold advance or de-cline as the product of the mines increases

Undoubtedly, if the increase or decrease should be very large; but there are other considerations which should have weight. For instance, Mulhall, author of the Dictionary of Statistics, issued in 1890, says that the banking facilities of the world have increased eleven-fold since 1840, which has economized the use of actual money incalculably. The telegraph, the ocean cables and the rapid mail trains have made it possible to use money three or four times where it could be used but in one transaction forty years ago. All large commercial transactions are performed by means of checks and drafts, making coin or gold a mere measure of value like a yardstick. In effecting the billions of clearings made by the banks in the United States only about 8 per cent. of the total amount in cash is required. The Controller of the Currency, by recent inquiry, learned that in 2,465 different points in the country 54 per cent. of all the payments in the retail business were made by check, and in the north central States, which include Indiana, 65 per cent. of such payments are thus made. These checks are largely settled by the banks through clearing houses without using a dollar of gold or its representatives. Again, a careful statistician has compared the international commerce of the United States, Great Britain, France and India, which embrace 40 per cent. of the world's trade, for two periods of five years each, with

Movement of Movement of 1860-64 ......\$18,568,736,213 1886-90 ......36,204,528,385 That is, during the years 1861-64 it took 17 per cent. of specie to make the international exchanges of four countries, while during the period 1886-90 only 7½ per cent. of actual money was required. It took \$426,321,488 less specie to make the exchange of nearly twice as much merchandise during the latter period than during the earlier. Compared with the first period, about \$20,-000,000,000 of merchandise was moved without the use of a dollar of specie. During the first period the aggregate output of gold and silver was \$792,350,-000, and \$1,284,291,000 during the last. If the product of gold mining is short and not keeping pace with the increase of the

population and business of the world is not gold of much greater value now than it was twenty-nive years ago: This question is practically considered in the answer to the first. Considering the improved mechanism for economizing the use of money, the increase of gold during the past ten years is keeping pace with that portion of the world's business in which gold alone is the measure of values.

ulation and business of the world is not

Suppose all the nations of the world should

adopt the single gold standard, what do It is not even possible that such a supposition could become a realization; but, assuming that it could, it is probable that there would not be enough gold as a basis for the world's exchanges-a result which would lead to the appreciation of gold to the detriment of values. The drift of opinion to-day among the commercial nations is toward international bimetallism. Taken by population, 924,800,000 people have a single silver standard, 194,400,000 the single gold standard and 331,700,000 a double standard. At the close of 1894 the gold money The American Industrial Union has of the world was estimated at \$4,135,190,been launched in Chicago. Its object is | 000, the full legal-tender s'lver at \$3,640,-

maintain employment bureaus, to ad- is a limited legal tender in all countries, at \$853,400,000-total \$8,629,100,000. According to Mulhall, the coin money of the world in 1860 was \$4,100,000,000. Since 1860 the volume of gold money has increased from \$1,700,000,000 to \$4,135,100,-000, an increase of 143 per cent. in thirtyfour years.

INCREASED IMMIGRATION.

Reports come from the Eastern cities that there is certain to be a large increase of immigration this season. This is not good news, because such an influx will add to the numbers of the unemployed and will enable the grasping who employ labor to depress wages. It is stated that every German ship arriving at Ellis island is crowded with passengers, both cabin and steerage. One New York steamship agent estimates that not less than half a million immigrants will arrive even before September, and that 100,000 of them will be Scandinavians. These are among the people we can best afford to welcome if we are to have immigrants at the present time. They are a thrifty, industrious and law-respecting people, who, as a whole, make excellent citizens. It is also stated that not less than one-fourth of the arrivals are naturalized American citizens who had returned to their native countries during the industrial paralysis of 1893 and are now coming back to try their fortunes again. Perhaps they have learned that, even in Democratic times, the United States presents better advantages for earning a living than Europe. While the fact that men who have once become citizens have returned to their old homes in large numbers to remain if they were better pleased is not altogether to the American liking, yet that they are able to return would indicate that they are persons of some thrift, else they would not be able to go back and forth. It is more probable that some of those who call themselves naturalized and believe that they have been are those who have been permitted to vote after making application for citizenship. Such men, even if they add to the army of the unemployed, have a valuable experience which will be useful to them as well as to the country. The kind of immigrants which we cannot afford to receive, even if labor were plentiful, are the ignorant and vicious who have made their race name as synonym for lawlessness.

PRAYER OR DYNAMITE! Evangelist Moody and his vast audience at Fort Worth prayed for rain, and rain came. The wind blew also, and beat upon their tabernacle and destroyed the fall and at least one person killed. It will not do to deny that the prayers brought the rain. The congregation certainly thought so, and its numbers point to the sequence as a proof of the cause. The tree toad, according to the veracious chronicle, did the same it will be remembered. "I fetched her; Oh, I fetched her!" it exclaimed in triumph when the first drops fell after it had "hollered" for a shower. But then tree toads are not to be regarded seriously. The point to be considered is this: Admitting that the Fort Worth prayers brought the rain, the further fact must also be acknowledged that they brought too much. What Mr. Moody and his hearers wanted was not a hurricane, but just a plain wet rain. Now, the question is whether or not the fervency of their petitions produced the unexpected results-the oversupply of "answer," so to speak. Or was it an exceptionally firm faith in the disposition of the heavenly powers to set aside natural conditions and irrigate called to them? Whatever was the fact, it should be investigated and put upon a practical basis. If prayer brings rain it ought to be understood just what quality of petition and degree of earnestness will produce satisfactory results. Some years ago a prayer gauge as a test for similar results was proposed by irreverent persons; this, of course, is not to be thought of, but some sort of rain gauge might be established whereby the desired measure of moisture could be indicated by those asking for it and mistakes be avoided. As it is now, the effect of the Fort Worth incident is likely to discourage the devout from further efforts in the same line, and unless a barometric rule of supplication be fixed Texas is in danger of going as dry under plous dispensation as with the dynamite method of rain

making in force. The failure to realize the estimated income from the duty imposed upon raw sugars discloses the defects of an ad valorem tariff. The price of raw sugars is now a third less than when the Democratic tariff law was passed. The duty being imposed upon the price, or value, it is plain that at 40 per cent. ad valorem the treasury will get but two-thirds as much revenue as its officials counted on, or only \$28,000,000 or the quantity that it expected \$42,000,000 of duties from. In addition to the loss of revenue by reason of a decline in price, the imports of sugar have fallen off heavily compared with similar periods in previous years. The Cleveland Democratic policy has hoo-

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Tommy-Paw, what is soap made out of? Mr. Figg-Mostly water and advertise-

Improvident. "Married!" sighed the elderly friend. 'Married, and with no provision for the "No," smilingly chirped the young bride, "there are no provisions for the future in the house. He justs detests canned goods."

A More Deliente Term. Barnes Tormer-Great heavens, me boy! Is it possible that I find you carrying the Roscius de Hamme-Den't put it that way,

old man; I prithee. I am an understudy to the worthy bricklayer you may see on you A Clev. "I think," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that it will not be long before the fellow who

was arrested for the murter of that man

Saturday will be convicted." "Do they think he is going to confess?" asked the landlady. "Oh, no," said the Cheerful Idiot; "I base my idea on the fact that the confinement

in prison may tell on him." You can read your expert testimony and take your choice. The medical experts in the Morrisson will case at Richmond are offering a greater variety of positive and diametrically opposed opinions, based on the same premises, than is usual even with this variously-minded profession.

It is very plain that "Stone walls do not a prison make nor fron bars a cage," for that gay young convict at Jeffersonville establish general co-operation. to | 600,000, and the subsidiary silver, which | who has been in the habit of scaling the | New Castle, Ind., April 22.

wall and visiting his sweetheart every evening for months, returning to his cell at TALKING WITH "COIN" the hour when evening calls should properly be over. But doesn't it indicate rather a queer sort of discipline down there when such a proceeding could go undetected for so long?

Miss Mary Leiter, who was married yesterday, is described as a beautiful young woman, but no one would ever guess it to look at the newspaper pictures of her. However, it is no longer claimed that newspaper Illustrations illustrate

John L. Sullivan has justified his being by saving the life of a cook. A good cook is of more consequence than many pugilists.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The Czar is the most comfortably fixed financially of all European monarchs. He has no civil list, salary or allowance. He helps himself to all he needs, and the treasurer's duty is to see that he has all the

Lord Windsor is about to run a public house at St. Fagan's, England, on the lines of the Gothenburg system. The manager in charge will receive no profits from the sale of intoxicants, but will have an interest in pushing tea, coffee and nonintoxi-cants generally.

The Princess Mercedes, of Spain, now in her thirteenth year, enjoys the distinction of being the only ex-queen of her age in the world. She was Queen of Spain during the six months after the death of her father, Alfonso XII, and before the birth of her brother, the present King.

Private Secretary Thurber is said to be a

master of Hebrew and Irish dialect, which he uses with such skill that his stories can rarely be repeated by anybody else without spoiling. The President takes great delight in his secretary's accomplishment, and for a while he made life a burden by calling it out at all hours of the day and night. Admiral Ito, who is in command of the victorious Japanese fleet, is, like most of his compatriots, a man of very small stature, with a thoughtful and sympathetic face, a narrow forehead, deeply wrinkled by study, and a distinguished and aristocratic bearing. His chief physical characteristic is extreme thinness, which has carned for him among his devout sallors the nickname of "The Lean Admiral."

There is a new anecdote current in England about Maria Edgeworth's excessive plainness of feature. Once when she was calling on Mrs. Crofton that lady's little daughter said: "Mamma, is it that ugly lady who tells such pretty stories?" "Hush, hush," said her mother, when Miss Edgeworth laughingly remarked: "Now, Fanny, don't try to keep the truth down, for I am ugly and I do tell pretty stories."

A Brattleboro five-cent postage stamp, black on buff, was sold for \$500 recently in London. Three St. Louis ten-cent stamps brought \$90 and \$95 apiece. Other high prices were: Moldavia, 108 paras, blue on pink, \$155; Spain, 2 reals, red, of 1851, \$165; of 1852, \$100; Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow, \$130; British Guiana, 8 cent, green, \$100 and \$120; two 4 cents, primrose, \$300 each, while an eight-cent green and a four-cent orange on the same envelope fetched \$600.

The shipment of frozen milk from Norway to English cities has become an important industry. The process, as described, consists of scalding fresh milk, then freezing it by chemical process. About five hundred pounds of the frozen milk is placed in a barrel made of white pine, and five hundred pounds more of unfrozen milk added. The barrel is filled so that there may be no churning in transit, and the milk, it is said, will keep sweet for a

In youthful love the days are glad In youthful love the hopes are high, There are no bones in true love's shad, And no dyspepsia in its pie. -Boston Courier.

Let the Bloody Shirt Wave! The New Orleans Picayune has this re

freshing paragraph: "The Baltimore Sun thinks that if the historic battlefields of the civil war are to be turned into national parks, it should be done in such a manner as not to perpetuate the bloody chasm and awaken sectional hatred. This desirable end, it thinks, could be reached by making parks of the battlefields of Manassas, of the seven days fight in the Wilderness, of Fredericks-burn and other fields whereon the Conburg, and other fields whereon the Con-federates won victories, as well as of those where the Union armies prevailed.'

One would expect such a sentiment to issue from a city that furnished a mob, too cowardly to fight in the open, who from ambush attacked union soldiers on their way to the defense of the Union.

This mawkish effort to please and placate the Confederates has grown in the North until Southern papers are emboldened to publish such ideas. And there are fools up North who pose as friends of the Union that would gladly carry out the idea of making national parks of the battlefields where black treason triumphed. We must be, oh! so careful not o call the late enemies of the Union rebels, we must alter our school histories so as not to hurt their feelings-by the way, Professor Fiske has considerately suppressed the fact from his new history that Jackson was coddle and cater to the heroes who starved Northern soldiers in Southern prison pens Bah! how sickening!

I happened to be one of a party of Re publican editors who made a trip through the South three or four years ago. To our faces the ex-Confederates were lavish with the ostentatious hospitality which is the boast of the Southerner, but behind our backs they muttered their sentiments of hate. Fitz Hugh Lee addressed the party at one point and there were gushing senti-mentalists who fairly wept over his gra-cious words, the burthen of which was: "We graciously let you whip us, but we are willing to forgive you." It was every where the same in Dixie, rebels glorying in their shame and Northern fools encouraging them to do it until it was a relief to get back to Washington and hear Gen. Edward S. Meyer, a brave Union officer who was all to pieces during the war, wave

pression originated? Well, it had its origin custom of the friends of a victim to con-front his murderer with a view of his shirt, and if the accused quailed before the spectacle it was considered evidence of his guilt. To wave the bloody shirt was to remind the assassin of his guilt. Instead of that, our Southern Cains and their Northern sympathizers would have us bedeck the murderer with garlands

fostering of patriotism has become a laudable fashion, and the stars and stripes float from school yards and school Quite as great a service could be done by inculcating in the public mind a hatred of treason. Let the young be taught and the mawkish Northern admirer or rebels be reminded that they were rebels! that they fought in defense of the crime of slavery which gave them a life of ease and laziness: that they stooped to all the lowest tricks that warfare ever that hate and revenge made starve thousands of brave soldiers in p pens; that but for the generosity of their indulgent conquerors their leaders would have met merited death and every rebel would have been disfranchised as punishment for his treason. If the proper ap-preciation of the crime of treason had been inculcated it would require a great deal of bardlhood for a Southerner, even at this late day, to confess that he was a Confederate soldier and he would do it with a blush of shame instead of the spirit of vaunting which he now manifests.
Indianapolis April 22. M. X. M.

The President and His Party.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The deplorable situation into which our weighty President has led the Democratic party by making the currency question, instead of the tariff question, the paramount issue in national politics, is truly pathetic. He is in much the same situation as the school boy who had the fight. The boy, like Mr. Cleveland, was an autocratic boss, and ruled among his mates with an iron hand, much as Mr. Cleveland bosses his party. But finally his day came. One of his schoolmates had the audacity to stand out and oppose him in something, just as the Democrats who do not believe in gold monometallism oppose Mr. Cleveland, and the young autocrat started in to give the recalcitrant a sound thrashing. But he recalcitrant a sound thrashing. But he found it no easy thing to do, and when he had fought until his breath was almost gone and his strength was failing he sought to save the day by calling to the bystanders, "Part us, boys; part us!" Doubtless Mr. Cleveland, finding himself in the same predicament, comparatively, will yet call to the Republicans who are watching the fun, much as he had to do when it was desired to repeal the Sherman law, "Part us, boys; part us!" CITIZEN.

LITTLE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE PROFESSOR AND A PLAIN CITIZEN,

In Which the Latter Asks Some Questions Which the Former Does Not Answer Satisfactorily.

When Prof. W. H. H. Coin, phrasemaker and interlocutor of Coin's Financial School at Chicago, visited Indianapolis a few weeks ago, he spent most of his time at the hotels, cigar stores and other places where sensational literature is sold. It was observed that he scrupulously avoided the business houses, the lawyers' offices, the insurance and building and loan quarters, the banks and the newspaper sanctums. In fact, the little philosopher more than once manifested a decided antipathy for business men of all descriptions. At one time, in a cigar store on the Circle,

"Yes; but it is no longer the standard dollar, the monetary unit, containing 371½ grains of pure silver, as it was from the days of Jefferson and Washington, who had a hatred of England, and an intimate knowledge of her designs upon this country, until 1873 the gold bugs of London and Wall street dictated its destruction."

"You say 371½ grains of silver originally constituted the unit of monetary value by act of Congress?"

"I demonstrate the fact by means of a picture on the cover of my book."

"That is faise and silly reasoning. The monetary unit is a dollar in the abstract, whether of gold, silver, copper or paper. Twenty nickels constitute the unit dollar, just the same as silver. The monetary unit is not a matter of metals any more than your definition of it is a matter of brains. But what had our forefathers' hatred of England to do with the denominational American unit? Didn't Jefferson and Washington expect this country to carry on he said to a crowd of bystanders: "As a rule the business men of such cities as Chicago and Indianapolis think automatically. They let the bankers and capitalists manipulate their thinking machines. They have little regard for the interests of the producers. Their selfishness and greed blind them. Their minds are running in a groove and they cannot see the rights of others."

The doughty Professor then produced from his pocket a picture representing the "average business man" (that is, the merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, the insurance man, the building and loan manager, and, in fact, all that class of workers who conduct the vast and varied business of a big city except the banker), with a system of wheels in his head and a string attached thereto at one end, the other end being held in the hand of a banker.

"Do you mean by that," asked one of the bystanders, "that the average merchant, manufacturer, insurance man, etc., are the mere tools of bankers, having no financial acumen of their own, no individual and independent business capacity that is not dictated by the bankers?"

"My language and this picture certainly bear no other construction," replied Prof. Coin, a little falteringly.

"Do you think you will ever win any sensible people over to such a brutal estimate of the men who represent the life, energy and intelligence of our commonwealth?" queried the other.

"My book, containing, on page 26, exactly this judgment and the fllustration I hold in my hand, is selling like hot cakes all over the country, and I have good evidence that it is making converts by the thousand." "Converts to what?"

"To the notion that the average business man of this country is a dupe and a machine, a heartless money maker and an oppressor of the poor; and to free silver." "I have read ioner, "and I know it is meeting with extensive sales—on railway trains and at the news stands. But I venture to predict that when its forged and garbled quotations and false theories are freely discussed in

and false theories are freely discussed in the newspapers a reaction will set in and the book will fall flat."

"I challenge you to show a single forgery or garbled quotation in the book, or to expose a single fallacy," said the little Professor, flushing with anger.

"Well, the Indianapolis Journal has shown (notwithstanding your subsequent denial) that in your preface you forged an alleged paragraph from the Report of the United States Monetary Commission of 1878, which you were afterwards forced to admit by you were afterwards forced to admit by explaining that you meant the commission of 1876. The Journal then proved, by quoting the real extract from the latter report, that you garbled it to suit your thec omitting several sentences and inserting one of seven lines not found in the original. You or seven lines not found in the original. You brazenly misapplied the paragraph, which you would have hardly attempted had you been compelled to quote it correctly. These facts are presumptions against your honesty, to say nothing of the numerous other faults of theory and logic in the body of the book."

'Name a few," said the minim philosoas a white ring encircled his trem-FALSE ASSUMPTIONS. "Waiving comment on the sensational and

demagogical picture of the Columbus moniment on another page of your pretace," began the critic, "you start out with the false assumption that the present hard times-beginning in 1893-were brought on by the coinage act of 1873, wholly ignoring the historical fact that the country was enjoying unprecedented prosperity up to the very edge of the panic, and the other historical fact that the Democratic party went into power in 1892 piedged to cripple our industrial system by repealing the 'robber tariff.' You ignore the logical fact that such a threat against the manufacturers must, in the nature of things, create a panicky fear in the minds of that class of business men, who, as you know, employ the bulk of the working population in most of our towns and cities. Is it any wonder eople voted that party into power? Is it ny wonder manufacturers withheld further investments, closed their factories or cut the wages of their employes pending the action of a Congress professedly hostile to them? But, going back to your book, let of its wild assertions:

'First, you hold out the than one paragraph that the coina more than one paragraph that the coinage act of 1873 was secretly and stealthily rushed through Congress, do you not?"

"I quote the words of Senator Daniel, of Virginia," replied Coin, "who said it went through both houses 'like the tread of a cat.' And even President Grant said afterward that he would not have signed the bill if he had known it demonetized silver."

"Then you reassert that the bill was

"Then you reassert that the bill was sneaked through Congress."
"It certainly looks that way."
"This is another of the false representations in your book. Now, do you not know that as far back as April 25, 1870, the Hon. George S. Boutwell, then Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the United States Senate the original draft of that bill? That Hon. John Jay Know sent conies John Jay Knox to some thirty experts coinage matters in the United States for an expression of their opinion; that several of them in their replies noted that it practi-cally demonstrated silver; that the House called for these expert replies and got them and discussed them; that on Jan. 10, 1871, the bill passed the Senate by 36 to 14; that houses for several years; that Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania; Mr. Stoughton, of Michigan, and other Representatives spoke of its character in open debate in the House; that the bill was printed thirteen times by order of Congress; and that the debates on the measure occupy 148 pages of the Congressional Globe? Does this look like concealment? Don't you know that John J. Ingalls, a loud advocate of free colnage, declared in the Senate, Jan. 14, 1891, that 'the bill was pending in its various stages for four years in both houses of Congress, passed them by thirteen times, was commented on by newspapers, and was a subject of discuss financial bodies all over the country?" you forgotten that Ingalls, in the same speech, sarcastically asserted his belief that both houses and the President were at that still think the bill was rushed through secretly?
"Possibly I was misled on that point. But that is not the issue. The question is, did the bill demonetize silver?"

"How much silver was in circulation at the time of the passage of the bill?" suddenly asked the citizen.
"None, I believe."
"How many silver dollars were in the United States at that period?"
"Some say not a thousand."
"What had become of the 'dollars of the daddies?"

"Well, I suppose it was either exported or melted into bullion." Why exported, and why melted into bul-'Because silver was at a premium, I reck-Correct. Now wasn't that one of beneficent results of free coinage? "But silver was scarce then."

"So, you admit that the price of silver is, after all, regulated by the inexorable natural law of supply and demand?"
"To some extent—yes." ABOUT DEMONETIZATION.

"Well, you say silver is demonetized. What is the stock of silver in the United States to-day?" "Since 1878 over 400,000,000 silver dollars have been coined."

Philadelphia Record. "Under what circumstances and what laws."

fenders of the bills that were enacted into | CRUSH AT A CHURCH

"The free silver men." Professor Coin said this proudly.
"What was their plea?"
"They wanted the people's money put in circulation."

"Dld they not confidently predict, when urging these laws, that silver would reach par with gold?"

"I believe they did."

"Is it not a fact that silver still fluctuated, and finally went from \$1.12 an ounce in 1879 to \$1.14 in 1880, to \$1.13 in 1881 and to 93½ cents in 1889, in spite of the Bland-Allison act? And is it not true that even the coinage act of July 14, 1890, by which the government became a liberal customer of silver, buying 4,500,000 ounces permonth and issuing legal-tender notes therefor, did not raise the price of silver? Did not that metal go lower and lower till it got down to 63 cents in 1893? Does not this prove that men cannot successfully legislate against natural laws?"

"It looks a little that way," said the two-

"It looks a little that way," said the two-ply economist, with a quick, hysterical Chi-cago sigh. "But," he continued, rallying, "what we want is a plentiful supply of the people's money."

"Well, you have it; hundreds of millions more of it than you had in 1873, when you say it was demonetized."

ington expect this country to carry on friendly trade with England as well as the

friendly trade with England as well as the rest of the world?"
"Our silver dollar was debased by the not of 1873," said Coin, evasively, "and is now worth only 47 cents."
"What of that, since it has the purchasing power of 100 cents in gold the world over—owing to the fact that behind every one of our silver dollars stands the world's gold or standard dollar?"
"Oh, I know the majority of both the great parties are gold monometallists."

great parties are gold monometallists."
"That is not true. Both of the leading parties would favor bimetallism if the civilized nations could reach an agreement to

"I have shown in my book that the United States can sustain a bimetallic policy independently," said Coin.
"You have merely asserted it, and not shown it logically. You dodge the issue, though that is now the sole point to be settled. Besides, experience within the memory of thousands now living proves such a scheme impossible."
"Well, I shall still contend for the dollar

Well, I shall still contend for the dollar

"Your contention, if it prevailed, would drive that venerable relic out of circulation, as it did more than once prior to 1873. The phrase 'dollar of the fathers' is

purely demagogical as applied by you and your kind. In 1834 the 'dollar of the daddies' was the gold dollar. But is it not true that you, individually, at this particular bime, are more concerned about the subsidiary issue, say the queries, they have

subsidiary issue—say the quarter—than you are about the silver dollar as a 'monetary

"The Inter Ocean is getting the big end of that deal," said Coin, twisting his face into a sulphate-of-sodium grin, as he light-ed a cigarette and walked in a bustling

way out of the store. J. C. OCHILTREE.

SILVER'S PURCHASING POWER.

It Has Stendily Declined, While That

of Gold Has Scarcely Changed.

Washington Special to New York Tribune.

The "campaign of education" which the advocates and partisans of free silver are conducting is a peculiar one in many respects, but in none is it more so than in

the glaring misstatements and misrepresentations which they are sowing broadcast among the farmers. A fair sample of these is the assertion made by Secretary Harvey, of the Chicago bimetallic committee in community of Provident Clause

mittee, in commenting on President Cleve-land's recent letter, that a "debt of \$1,000 that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid

that 1,000 bushels of wheat would have paid ten years ago now requires the farmer to give up 2,000 bushels." This assertion was made without qualification, and un-less refuted it will probably be accepted as true, and make a considerable impression upon the minds of farmers, to whom it ap-pears to be especially addressed, as an ar-

pears to be especially addressed, as an argument to win them to the support of the propaganda which has for its object the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the action of other civilized nations. The attention of J. K. Upton, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, than whom there is no more thorough, conscientious and intelligent student of

conscientious and intelligent student of financial subjects in the country, was called to Mr. Harvey's assertion, and he

"I will let the figures answer your ques

tion. Ten years ago No. 1 spring wheat in Chicago was quoted at 77 cents; to-day it is 57, a decrease in value of 20 cents a bushel,

or 26 per cent., so that a debt which 1,000 bushels of wheat would pay ten years ago would now require but 1,360 bushels, instead of 2,000, as stated by Mr. Harvey; an error, in fact, of 640 bushels to begin with. However, the value of wheat has declined seriously enough, and if that of all agricultural products has also fallen in same relative extent the inference that the

ame relative extent the inference that the

change was due to an increase in the value standard might seem plausible. But corn the crop of which is about one-half greater

in value than that of wheat, was quoted in January, 1885, on the Chicago Board of Trade, at 35 cents a bushel; yesterday at 45, an increase of 10 cents a bushel, or 28

ne can understand, what is the inference

Taking the two cases together, it seems to me that a reasonable inference would be that the standard had nothing to do

with the matter. In 1884 the wheat crop was 357,000,000 bushels; in 1884 it was 460,000,-000, an increase of more than 100,000,000, and

there was a general increase at the same time in the product of other countries. Would not such an increase of itself ex-

The corn crop of 1884 was 1,796,000,000 bush els; that of 1894 was but 1,213,000,000, a decrease of 573,000,000 bushels. Would not such

a decrease in itself explain the increase of value per bushel? To ascertain if there has been any change in the standard of measurement, prices of more products, extending over longer periods, should be taken and considered. This has been done, as shown in the report on prices and wages submitted.

considered. This has been done, as shown in the report on prices and wages submitted by the finance committee of the Senate on March 3, 1833. The investigation was conducted through a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Aldrich, Allison, Hiscock, Jones (Nev.), Harris and Carlisle, and the compilation was made under the immediate supervision of Superintendent Wright, of the Department of Labor. The committee carefully computed the average prices per annum of the nine principal agricultural products, barley, corn, cotton, hemp, oats, meats, rye, tobacco and wheat, since 1850, and, after giving to each product its weight

and, after giving to each product its weigh in proportion to its yield, combined and tab ulated, the average values in gold of these

nine products for every year from 1860 to 1891, that of 1860 being represented by 100. Below will be found this tabulation for every fifth year, to which I have added the gold value of the bullion in a silver dollar that the depreciation in the value of silver way, be strikingly shown:

may be strikingly shown:

plain the fall in value?

was asked: "Is this a fallacy?"

Indianapolis, April 20.

of our fathers.

Yes; but it is no longer the standard

ALMOST A RIOT AT THE ARISTO. CRATIC CURZON-LEITER WEDDING.

Streets Blocked with Curious Women, Who Struggled to Gain the Carriages of Mrs. Cleveland and the Bride.

WASHINGTON, April 22,-The wedding of Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M. P., and Miss Mary Leiter was celebrated at St. John's Episcopal Church at 11:30 today amid scenes of such brilliancy and in the presence of such a distinguished assemblage of Cabinet officers, diplomates, Governors and bishops as to give the event the character of a public ceremony. The wedding has been long anticipated, as it marked another international union, Mr. Curzon being Conservative member of the House of Commons, formerly Under Secretary for India under the Salisbury Ministry, and successor to his father's title of Lord Scarsdale, while Miss Leiter has been counted among the beauties of the national capital, and is a typical American girl. While mention of the great wealth on the Leiter side of the alliance has been distasteful to the family, it has none the less shaped public interest in the nuptials and has made the sumptuous Leiter establishment and its foreign guests a center of interest for several days.

Long before the hour for the ceremony a curious crowd surrounded St. John's Church, which is on Lafayette square immediately fronting the White House, Admission to the little edifice was restricted to those holding cards, but the many outsiders were anxious to get a glimpse of the bridal party as it passed from the carriages. The interior of the church was literally transformed into a garden for the occasion. The chancel was a mass of flowers, plants and palms rising and almost enveloping the pulpit and altar, while from the side walls, chandellers and choir gallery hung profuse clusters of cut flowers, orange blossoms, smilax and trailing vines. The church was filled to

its utmost capacity. A large force of mounted and unmounted policemen was on duty outside the church. but it was with difficulty the great crowd could be held in check. A solid mass of people, mainly women, blocked the side-walks and streets so that the carriages bringing the guests had to force their way to the church entrance, under escort of the officers. There was such a rush when the carriage of Mrs. Cleveland and of the bride arrived that women screamed and fainted and for a time there threatened to be a panic. No accidents occurred, however, although the crush resulted in many torn and disheveled garments.

The ushers were Mr. Joseph Leiter, brother of the bride, and Mr. Frank Curzon, brother of the groom. Mrs. Cleveland arrived shortly ahead of the bridal party and was given a seat in the forward part of the church near the pews reserved for the immediate relatives. The President did not appear, as it is an unwritten law that the executive does not attend private social could be held in check. A solid mass of

executive does not attend private social events. The members of the Cabinet and their wives came separately and mingled with the other guests, not preserving their collective Cabinet character of official occasions. The diplomatic corps was representsions. The diplomatic corps was represent-ed. Special interest attached to the pres-ence of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, accompanied by Lady Pau fote and the extensive suite of the Br

ed. Special interest attached to the presence of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British embassador, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the extensive suite of the British embassy, as they were representative of the nationality of the groom. Baron Surma-Jettsch, the German embassador, M. Patenotre, the French embassador, Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, White, Gray and Brown and Hon. Robert Lincoln were among the many present.

The wedding party moved up the main alsie to the chancel, where Bishop Taibot and Rev. Mackay Smith officiated. The bride, in white satin and rare white lace, and carrying a cluster of white orchids, was on the arm of her father. The bridemaids, Misses Nanniè and Dalsy Lieter, sisters of the bride, wore pink tuile gowns, with large pink mull hats, and carried large bouquets of pink roses. The groom and Mrs. Leiter, Sir James and Lady Miller and Lord Lamington, the groom's best man, Mr. Joseph Leiter and Mrs. Frank Curzon, made up the rest of the party. The wedding gown of the bride was of white satin, with full train of satin, no trimming on the skirt, the waist trimmed with rare point lace worn by the bride's mother at her marriage in October, 1866. The upper part of the tuile veil, which completely covered the dress, was trimmed with rose point lace worn by the bride's mother at her marriage in October, 1866. The upper part of the tuile veil, which completely covered the dress, was trimmed with rose point lace worn by the prode's grandmother, Miss Nancy Fish, on her marriage to the bride's grandfather, Benjamin F. Carver, of Utica, N. J. The bride wore the diamond brooch given her bride wore the diamond brooch given her by the groom. The impressive marriageservice of the Episcopal Church was performed, after which the wedding party withdrew to the Leiter residence, where it was Joined later by relatives and intimate friends for the wedding breakfast.

The guests at the wedding breakfast.

The guests at the wedding breakfast.

The guests at the word of the first party of the first party James Lancter, Miss Lockwood, Miss Wisson, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Buchsnan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. F. Varderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burden, From Boston: Hon, T. Jefferson and Mrs. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mr. F. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Amory, From Albany: Rishop and Mrs. Doan, Bishop and Mrs. Cox. Mrs. J. V. R. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Whiting, cousin of the bride.

The bridal presents were numerous and exceptionally elegant, that of Mrs. Cleveland being a large silver loving cup. HEIR TO \$16,000,000.

products in gold. silver dollar. It will be seen that during the thirty-one years under consideration the exchange power of gold for the principal agricultural products, taken together, has remained sub-stantially uniform, while the same power of

Relative average Gold value of

tion to the contrary is a fallacy, derived from the imagination or a misstatement of facts. A Woman's Meil.

If one can understand this statement he will infer very properly that gold has not appreciated to its purchasing nower in any considerable extent since the discontinuance of the use of silver, and that any assump-

There is just one masculine privilege that I envy the men the possession of, and that is the free lunch. I don't see why some enterprising soda water seller doesn't start up a free lunch for women. I don't pretend to understand these things, but if it pays a saloon keeper to give away soup and olives and cold saw and bread and hash and cold meat and goodness knows what else with a five-cent glass of beer, surely it ought to pay a druggist to serve sandwiches or salad with every glass of soda water. And think how it would delight the bargain-loving soul of woman. I quite wonder nobody has tried

All Noise

An Omaha editor wishes to know from he President what is "sound money." Judg-ng by the noise which the flatists are mak-ng, theirs is the only sound money—ss it

Frank Howard Poor Will Not Find It Necessary to Commit Forgery Again.

MAVERHILL, Mass., April 22 .- A letter received to-day announces that Frank Howard Poor, who is at present serving sentence for forgery at the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord, is heir to about \$16,-000,000 through the death of Frank Howard, a Nevada mine owner, for whom Poor was named. Poor was sentenced last January to a year's imprisonment for forging the name of a prominent Lawrence "" to a note, which he gave in payment for a watch. He is about twenty-four years of age, and before his crime was found out was very popular. He is an orphan, and, with the exception of a sister, who lives in Lynn. Mass., there is no near relative. The fortune to which young Poor is said to have become heir is invested in mines and real estate in Nevada, and hesides Poor there are several other beneficiarles, who are to receive amounts varying from 200. are to receive amounts varying from \$200,-000 to \$500,000.

Mangled While Thawing Dynamite. WAKEFIELD, Mass., April 21.-John Glinn and Charles Rooney, employed in the Glinn and Charles Rooney, employed in the quarries here, were thawing out some dynamite in a small shed to-day, when the stuff exploded. Both men were blown into the air and the shed and outhouses near the place demolished. Glinn lost his right arm and both eyes and Rooney had his right arm blown off and pieces of flesh torn from several parts of his body. Physicians say they cannot recover.

Buchanna to Be Killed Wednesday. SING SING, N. Y., April 21. Warden Sage